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THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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JULY 1944

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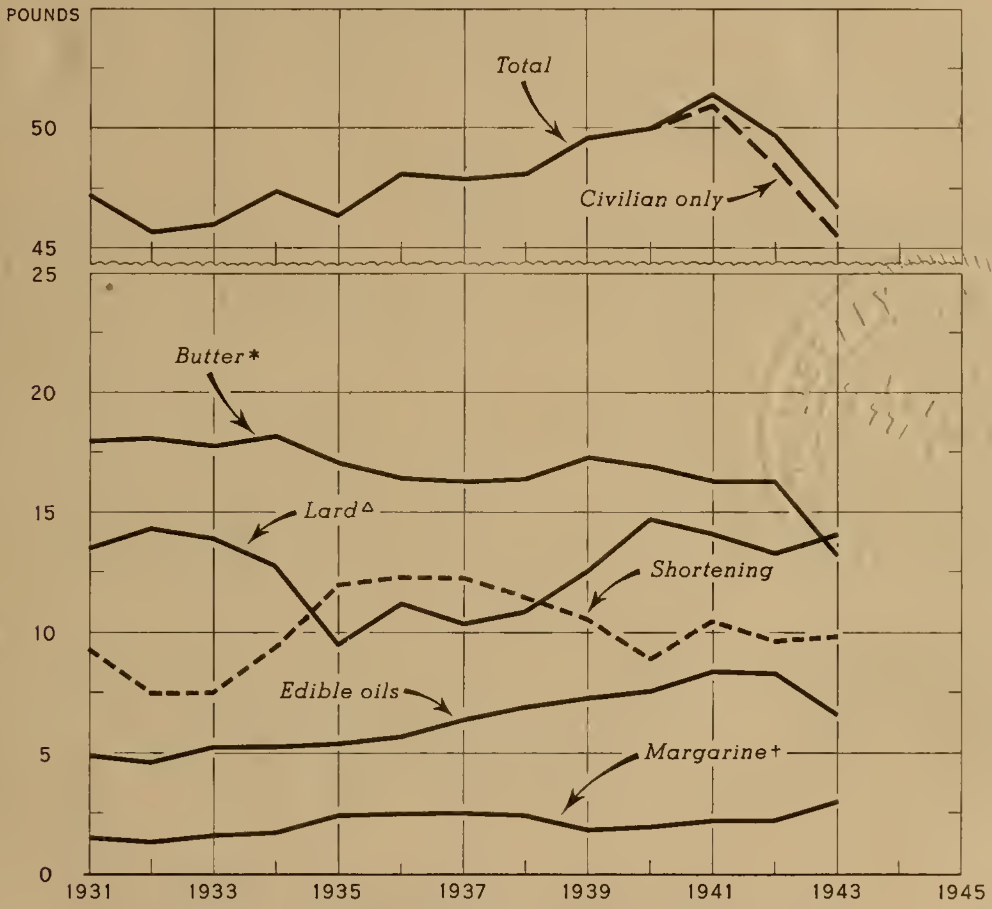
APPARENT PER CAPITA DISAPPEARANCE (CIVILIAN AND MILITARY) OF FATS AND OILS FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AS FOOD, 1931-43



*ACTUAL WEIGHT
+FAT CONTENT
△EXCLUDES USE IN MARGARINE AND OTHER EDIBLE PRODUCTS
1943 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43796 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The estimated 45.6 pounds per capita disappearance of fats and oils for domestic food used (both civilian and military) in 1943 was nearly 3 pounds per capita less than in 1942, largely reflecting decreased consumption of butter as well as cooking and salad oils. Total civilian consumption of food fats and oils was limited during 1943 by point rationing and other restrictions.

With a record high lard output in the first half of 1944, many restrictions on civilian consumption of fats other than butter and margarine were suspended or removed. The combined disappearance of lard, shortening, and edible oils in 1944 may be somewhat larger than in 1943. Disappearance of butter and margarine, however, probably will remain about the same as a year earlier.

Table 1.- Wholesale prices per pound of fats and oils at specified markets, and index number of prices, June 1942 and 1943, April-June 1944

PRICES

Item	June 1942	June 1943	1944 April	1944 May	1944 June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	[1]38.2	42.7	41.5	41.5	41.5
Butter, 92-score, New York	[1]36.8	43.4	42.2	42.2	42.2
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Compounds (animal and veg. cooking fats), Chicago	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	11.8	12.8	12.8	12.2	11.9
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	12.6	13.8	13.8	13.2	13.0
Lard, refined, cartons, Chicago	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
Oleo oil, No. 1, barrels, New York	13.2	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	---	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, refined, bbl., N. Y.	15.0	15.5	15.5	---	---
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.3	14.3
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, refined, edible (white), drums, N. Y.	17.5	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.4
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Soybean oil, edible, drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	15.2	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1
Coconut oil, Manila, crude. tanks, f.o.b. Pacific Coast [2]	---	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y. [2]	---	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Coconut oil, Manila, refined, edible, tank cars, f.o.b. N.Y. [2] [3]	---	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Olive oil, California, edible, drums, N. Y.	61.6	62.7	60.7	60.7	60.7
Palm oil, Niger, crude drums, N. Y. [2]	12.0	[4]11.8	11.6	11.6	11.6
Rape oil, refined, denatured, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y.	[3]15.5	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Sunflower oil, semi-refined, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	---	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	---	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Grease, A. White, Chicago	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	11.1	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	12.8	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.3
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	[5]13.5	15.3	15.1	15.1	15.1
Oiticica oil, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	25.0	25.0	21.1	20.6	19.2
Tung oil, drums, N. Y.	40.2	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y.	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y.	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P. bbl., N. Y.	36.5	38.5	36.5	36.5	34.5
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.7

INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)

Item	June 1942	June 1943	1944 April	1944 May	1944 June
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	130	144	142	141	141
Eight domestic fats and oils	92	102	101	100	100
All fats and oils (27 items)	100	109	108	107	107
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	87	98	96	95	95
Marine animal oils	127	132	132	132	132
Vegetable oils, domestic	128	132	134	134	134
Vegetable oils, foreign	166	157	156	156	156
Grouped by use:					
Butter	83	96	93	93	93
Butter, seasonally adjusted	90	104	98	102	102
Lard	96	105	105	101	99
Other food fats	138	139	141	141	141
All food fats	94	104	103	103	102
Soap fats	128	120	120	120	120
Drying oils	138	150	149	149	149
Miscellaneous oils	116	117	116	116	116
All industrial fats and oils	131	132	131	131	131

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of the War Food Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. Index numbers for earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

[1] Reflects open market sales only. Current figures refer to all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-time credit. [2] Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. [3] Quoted in drums. [4] Revised.
[5] Converted to present basis of quotation.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

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Summary

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials in 1944-45 may total about 10 billion pounds, materially less than the record output of 11.4 billion pounds in 1943-44 and also less than the 10.7 billion pounds produced in 1942-43. The principal reduction in output will be in lard. The outlook for imports of fats and oils is uncertain, but no important increase over the rate of nearly 1 billion pounds maintained in each of the past 2 years is indicated. The supply situation for fats and oils is expected to tighten in the coming marketing year. Demand probably will continue strong in late 1944 and early 1945, and prices of most fats and oils are likely to be at ceiling levels.

A 28-percent reduction is expected in the 1944 pig crop, and total output of lard and rendered pork fat from October 1944 through September 1945 may decline to approximately 2,500 million pounds, about 1,050 million pounds less than in the peak year 1943-44, and about 350 million pounds less than in 1942-43. Output of linseed oil in 1944-45 from domestic flaxseed will be materially diminished but will not reflect the full extent of the reduction in 1944 flaxseed acreage and production, because stocks of flaxseed on July 1, 1944 were substantially larger than a year earlier. The combined output of

cottonseed, soybean, and peanut oils may be nearly the same as a year earlier. There will be a decline in production of greases, which probably will be only partly offset by a rise in tallow output resulting from increased cattle slaughter.

Lard prices strengthened in late June. The lowest price in late June for sales of lard in tank-car lots, Chicago, was reported to have been 11 cents per pound compared with 9 cents in May and early June. Prices of lower grades of greases and tallow during June were mostly below ceilings. Linseed oil in large lots at New York was sold at slightly reduced prices, but in early July the price of linseed oil returned to the May quotation of 14.7 cents per pound (tank cars or tank wagons), 0.2 cent under the ceiling. The index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils remained unchanged in June at 107 percent of the 1924-29 average.

Reflecting an expanded output, disappearance of lard in 1943 for domestic consumption (civilian and military), excluding use in manufactured products, increased about 140 million pounds from the 1942 level to an estimated 1,942 million pounds. This was greater than in any earlier year except 1940. There was also an increase of about 40 million pounds in apparent domestic disappearance of compounds and vegetable cooking fats. These increases were more than offset by a decline of nearly 210 million pounds in domestic disappearance of fats and oils in miscellaneous food uses, such as salad and cooking oils, mayonnaise, salad dressing, and bakery products. Further increase in lard output in the first half of 1944 led to an easing of restrictions on civilian uses of lard and reduction to zero of the ration-point values for food fats and oils other than butter and margarine. With lard output to be reduced substantially in 1944-45, supplies for domestic consumption are expected to be shorter than in the current marketing year.

-- July 20, 1944

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- Ouptput of fats and oils from domestic materials in the present crop year (1943-44) probably will total about 11.4 billion pounds. This is about 650 million pounds (6 percent) more than output in 1942-43 and 4.1 billion pounds (55 percent) more than the 1935-39 average. Output in the 1944-45 crop year, however, may decline to approximately 10 billion pounds, largely as a result of a reduction of 25 to 30 percent in the 1944 pig crop and an indicated decline of nearly 50 percent in flaxseed acreage and production.

Fats and Oils Production From Domestic Materials to be Substantially Reduced

Present indications point to a total output of fats and oils from domestic materials in 1944-45 of roughly 10 billion pounds. This compares with about 11.4 billion pounds in 1943-44, 10.7 billion pounds in 1942-43, and 9.7 billion poundsin 1941-42. In 1944-45, production of lard and rendered pork fat will be substantially less than in 1943-44, perhaps totaling only 2,500 million pounds compared with 3,550 million pounds in the present marketing season. Linseed oil produced from domestic flaxseed may decline 100 to 150 million pounds from 1943-44. Output from new-crop flaxseed will be materially less than in 1943-44, but there will be a substantial increase in production from stocks on hand at the beginning of the season. Production of cottonseed, peanut, and soybean oils in 1944-45 will depend on several factors still to be determined, such as yields of seed per acre from the crops now growing and utilization of soybeans and peanuts for purposes other than crushing. But as far as can be forseen at this time, the combined output of these three oils may total about the same as in 1943-44. Production of greases will be reduced in 1944-45, and this decline probably will be only partly offset by a rise in tallow production resulting from increased cattle slaughter.

Supplies of fats and oils in the United States in 1944-45 are likely to be substantially less than in 1943-44. Stocks on June 1, 1944, including lard in unusual storage positions, were 685 million pounds greater than a year earlier, and a large part of this increase probably will be carried forward to the beginning of the new crop year. But this will only partly offset the anticipated decrease in output from domestic materials. Present prospects are not favorable for an early increase in imports over the rate maintained during the past 2 years. Total supplies of fats and oils in 1944-45 beginning about October 1, may be around 700 million pounds less than a year earlier. With demand in late 1944 and early 1945 expected to continue strong, a tightening of the fats and oils situation is indicated.

Lard Output to Decline; Result of Reduced 1944 Pig Crop

A reduction of about 28 percent from a year earlier in the 1944 pig crop is indicated by reports received from farmers in June. About 56 million pigs are estimated to have been saved in the spring farrowing season, December 1943 to May 1944. This was 24 percent fewer than a year earlier. On the basis of farmers' plans in June, the number of pigs saved in the fall season this year, June through November, may be only 32 million, 33 percent fewer than in the fall of 1943. Hence the outlook is for a total pig crop in 1944 of about 88 million compared with 122 million in 1943.

Most of the 1944 crop of pigs will be slaughtered in the 12 months from October 1944 to September 1945. On the assumption of somewhat lower yields of lard from these hogs than from hogs slaughtered in the last few month (when yields were the highest in recent years), production of lard and rendered pork fat in 1944-45 may be around 2,500 million pounds, 1,050 million pounds less than in 1943-44.

Planted Acreage of Major Oilseeds Reduced in 1944; Flaxseed Acreage Down 48 Percent

Planted acreage of all major oilseeds was reduced in 1944. Percentage reductions varied from 3 percent for soybeans to 52 percent for flaxseed. According to preliminary estimates based on July 1 reports from farmers, the tota acreage of cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed planted this year was about 42.2 million, 12 percent less than in 1943.

Table 2.- Planted acreage of major oilseeds, United States, 1935-44

Item	Average 1935-39	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944 1/	1944 as percentage of 1943
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Percent
Cotton in cultivation: July 1	28.5	24.9	23.1	23.3	21.9	20.5	93
Peanuts grown alone for all purposes ...	2.2	2.6	2.5	4.4	5.1	4.2	82
Soybeans grown alone for all purposes ...	7.3	10.5	10.1	13.9	14.8	14.3	97
Flaxseed	1.9	3.4	3.5	4.7	6.3	3.3	52
Total, 4 crops .	39.9	41.4	39.2	46.3	48.1	42.3	88

1/ Preliminary.

Cotton acreage in cultivation on July 1 this year is estimated at 20.5 million acres compared with 21.9 million last year. This reduction was due partly to heavy rainfall and low temperatures at seeding time over much of the Cotton Belt, and partly to a reduction in the number of farm laborers available, particularly on the larger farms.

Peanuts grown alone for all purposes were planted on about 4.2 million acres this year compared with 5.1 million acres last season -- a decline of about 18 percent. The largest percentage declines in acreage occurred outside the main commercial-producing areas. In Virginia and Georgia decreases were slight; in North Carolina, Alabama, and Florida declines ranged from 5 to 10 percent. In all other States, acreages were from 28 to 50 percent smaller than last year. The greatest percentage expansion in acreage in 1942 and 1943 was in this latter group of States.

There was a decline of about 3 percent in acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes, from 14.8 million acres last year to 14.3 million acres this year. Soybeans are reported to have been substituted for oats in Missouri and Indiana as a result of unfavorable weather at seeding time for oats, and in these States the acreage is greater than last year and greater than that planned by farmers on March 1. But in Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota the weather continued unfavorable during soybean planting time and apparently limited soybean acreage to some extent.

The planted acreage of flaxseed was drastically reduced this year, largely because of crop management problems and because other crops, particularly wheat, primised greater returns per acre. The estimated acreage of flaxseed for harvest in 1944 is about 3.1 million compared with 5.9 million in 1943. On the basis of the condition of the crop on July 1, indicated production of flaxseed in 1944 is 26.5 million bushels, little more than half the bumper 1943 crop of 52 million bushels, and the smallest since 1939.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

May Output of Fats and Oils Increased; Stocks Reduced Somewhat

Factory production of primary fats and oils in May totaled 867 million pounds, 56 million pounds more than in April. There were increases of 42 million pounds in creamery butter production and 19 million pounds in the output of lard and rendered pork fat in federally inspected plants, and a decrease of 18 million pounds in the production of cottonseed oil. These changes were seasonal in character. Compared with May 1943, total factory output of fats and oils in May this year increased 87 million pounds, with output of lard, inedible tallow and greases, and linseed oil substantially greater than a year earlier, but production of soybean oil and creamery butter smaller. (Table 10.)

Factory and warehouse stocks of primary fats and oils on May 31, including lard and rendered pork fat held outside usual types of cold-storage space, totaled 2,682 million pounds (crude basis). This was 25 million pounds less than a month earlier but 685 million pounds (about 35 percent) more than on May 31, 1943. Inventories of lard and rendered pork fat increased 51 million pounds during May this year, and stocks of inedible tallow and greases rose 30 million pounds. These increases were more than offset by decreases of 53 million pounds in linseed oil and 48 million pounds in cottonseed oil. Compared with a year earlier, stocks of lard and rendered pork fat on May 31 were up 488 million pounds, and there were substantial increases in holdings of inedible tallow and greases and of linseed, cottonseed, soybean, and castor oils. Inventories of coconut and palm oils, however, were materially smaller than a year earlier. (Table 11.)

Cold-storage stocks of lard and rendered pork fat at the end of June were 421 million pounds, 69 million pounds less than a month earlier. Included in the June 30 total were War Food Administration inventories of 301 million pounds, 57 million pounds less than on May 31. Butter stocks in cold storage increased 37 million pounds in June to a total of 107 million pounds at the end of the month. Holdings of the War Food Administration and the Dairy Products Marketing Association declined from 10 to 9 million pounds during the month.

Inspected Lard Output Continues Large in April-June

With June output of lard and rendered pork fat in federally inspected plants reported at 232 million pounds, total production in the April-June quarter was 695 million pounds. This was the second highest quarterly production on record and compares with 774 million pounds in January-March and 619 million pounds in October-December last year. Reflecting a reduced lend-lease demand for and increased rendering of fat backs and sides lard yields have been high in recent months. In June the yield per hog slaughtered was 38 pounds, more than 4 pounds over June 1943 and the highest since July 1933. Monthly output of lard probably will decline materially in August and September, with a seasonal reduction from early summer levels in the number of hogs slaughtered.

Cash Marketing Receipts from Oilseeds Probably at Peak in 1943

Cash marketing receipts in 1943 from cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed are estimated to have been 813 million dollars compared with 663 million dollars in 1942, 409 million dollars in 1941, and 210 million dollars in 1940. Prices received by farmers for all four major oilseeds were materiall higher in 1943 than in 1942. With a decline in the cotton crop, the quantity of cottonseed sold by farmers was somewhat smaller than a year earlier, but the quantities of peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed sold were greater. In 1944, prices to farmers for oilseeds will average higher than a year earlier, but the effect of this on farmers' cash income probably will be more than offset by decreased marketings of cottonseed and flaxseed resulting from reduced crops.

Table 3.- Cash marketing receipts from oilseeds and from all crops and livestock, 1940-43

Item	1940	1941	1942 1/	1943 1/
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Cottonseed	83	177	195	202
Peanuts	51	61	127	167
Soybeans	42	117	257	296
Flaxseed	34	54	84	148
Total, four oilseeds	210	409	663	813
All crops and livestock (including Government payments)	9,106	11,742	16,071	19,924
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Four oilseeds as a percentage of all crops and livestock	2.3	3.5	4.1	4.1

1/ Preliminarly

Large Government Purchases of Linseed Oil In June

June purchases of linseed oil by the War Food Administration were 86 million pounds compared with 49 million pounds in May (revised figure) and a total of 12 million pounds in the first 4 months of the year. Purchases of lard and rendered pork fat in June were 85 million pounds compared with 143 million pounds in May (revised), a monthly average of about 120 million pounds from January to April. The quantity of all fats and oils purchased in June was 175 million pounds compared with 226 million pounds in May (revised) and a monthly average of 156 million pounds in the first 4 months of the year.

Table 4.- Purchases of fats and oils by the War Food Administration, 1942-44

Item	1942	1943	1944 May	1944 June	1944 Jan.-June
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter	34	120	21	4	93
Lard and rendered pork fat	654	882	143	85	711
Other animal fats and oils 1/	30	61	2/	2/	1
Linseed oil	70	391	49	86	147
Other vegetable oils	100	71	11	2/	13
Shortening	46	62	---	---	3
Margarine (fat content) 3/	77	72	2	---	55
Soap (fat content) 3/	16	23	---	2/	2
Total fat equivalent	1,027	1,682	226	175	1,025

Compiled from reports of the War Food Administration.
1/ Includes fish-liver and fish oils.
2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
3/ Fat content estimated at 80 percent for margarine; 55 percent for soap.

June Prices of Fats and Oils Mostly Unchanged; Lard Market Stronger at Month's End

The index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils in June at 107 percent of the 1924-29 average, was the same as in May.

In the last week of June, 11 cents per pound was the lowest price at which sales of loose lard (lard in tank car lots), Chicago, were reported. Earlier in the month and in May, sales had been reported at prices as low as 9 cents per pound. The published quotation for loose lard in recent weeks has not followed the movement of lowest prices reported for actual sales. This quotation was 12 cents per pound, 0.8 cent under the ceiling, from May 8 until June 26, when it declined to 11.5 cents per pound.

The quotation for prime steam lard in tierces in store at Chicago has remained since May 8 at 13 cents per pound, 0.8 cent under the ceiling for this type of sale. The Chicago wholesale quotation for refined lard in 1-pound cartons, carload lots, has remained throughout the spring and early summer at the maximum price, 15.55 cents per pound. Lower grades of grease and tallow were in weak demand during most of June. Stocks accumulated and prices were mostly below ceilings.

Some sales of linseed oil in tank cars, New York, were made during June at prices as low as 14.4 cents per pound, compared with quotations during most of the month of 14.5 to 14.7 cents per pound and the ceiling of 14.9 cents per pound. In early July, however, sales were mostly at 14.7 cents per pound.

RECENT GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Support Price for Cottonseed of 1944 Crop to be Same as for 1943 Crop

Support prices for cottonseed produced in 1944, the same as those for the 1943 crop, were announced July 20. The support price in Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico is $55 per ton, f.o.b. shipping point, and in all other producing States, $56 per ton. These are prices to ginners. The estimated United States average price to farmers for cottonseed in the 1943-44 season was $52.08 per ton.

The Government program for supporting cottonseed prices in the 1944-45 season will be similar to that in effect in 1943-44. Through July 31, 1945 Commodity Credit Corporation will pay ceiling or near-ceiling prices for cottonseed oil, meal, and linters offered by cottonseed mills which have agreed to pay not less than support prices, basis "U. S. Standard Grades," for all cottonseed of the 1944 crop purchased in lots of 5 tons or more between August 1, 1944 and July 31, 1945.

Flaxseed Inventory Restrictions Removed

With the approach of the new flaxseed crushing season, flaxseed crushers and seed dealers were freed on July 15 from inventory restrictions. This action was taken in Amendment 4 to War Food Order 94. Crushers and dealers in California and Oregon had been exempted on May 31, by Amendment 2, and those in Kansas and Oklahoma, on July 7 by Amendment 3. Movement of domestic flaxseed to Atlantic seaboard mills is still prohibited by the order.

Reduced Percentage of Butter Output to be Reserved in July and August

The percentage of creamery butter production to be reserved for purchase by Government agencies was reduced from 50 percent in June to 45 percent in July and 30 percent in August. This action was taken in War Food Order 2-6, issued June 19. Because of the seasonal decline in butter production after June, the quantity of butter available for civilians in July-September will be less than in April-June, despite the reduced percentage to be reserved for Government agencies.

Suspension of Restrictions on Uses and Exports of Lard Continued

Restrictions on use of lard in bread making, previously suspended from May 15 to June 30, were further suspended until October 1 by Amendment 9 to War Food Order 1, issued June 22. Bakers may continue to use more than three parts fat to 100 parts flour, provided any excess over three parts consists of lard.

Exporters were notified in late June that exports of lard to the Latin American Republics and certain Allied nations may be continued without licenses for an indefinite period. Under this arrangement, first authorized for the period May 15 to June 30, substantial quantities of lard have been moving to Mexico. The movement is retarded, however, by a requirement that two tank cars be returned from Mexico for every tank car loaded with lard entering that country. This requirement is designed to induce quick return of tank cars sent earlier into Mexico.

Soapmakers were authorized by Amendment 9 to War Food Order 42, issued July 15, to use lard delivered between July 17 and July 31 without charging it against their quotas of fats for making civilian soap. This plan previously had been in effect from May 15 to June 30.

Restrictions on Use of Fish Oil Terminated

War Food Order 60 was revoked on July 3. This order, as amended May 1 this year, had required producers of fish oils to reserve approximately one-third of their output to fill orders for specified preferred uses, and had restricted the use of seal oil and Pacific Coast herring oil to a few specified purposes.

Minimum Glycerine Recovery Requirements Revoked

War Food Order 33, establishing minimum standards of glycerine recovery by soap makers and other producers of glycerine was revoked on June 29. This action was possible because a satisfactory supply situation in glycerine has now been reached. In 1943, supplies of glycerine were critically short and measures were taken to increase production and limit uses. By the spring of 1944 the situation had improved enough to permit removal of limitations on use.

Ceiling Prices Established for Domestic Tung Oil; Other Provisions Added to MPR 53

Maximum prices for domestic tung oil, at the same levels as those already fixed for imported tung oil, were established by Amendment 27 to Maximum Price Regulation 53, effective July 11. The ceiling is 39 cents per pound for oil in returnable drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York, Gulf ports, and Pacific Coast ports. Because of the importance of tung oil for war uses and the very short supply available with imports severely curtailed, Commodity Credit Corporation purchased the entire output from the 1942 and 1943 domestic tung nut crops, for resale to meet the most urgent military and civilian needs. However, with a record domestic crop in prospect for 1944, restrictions on the sale of tung oil have been removed and the CCC has announced a support price contract in lieu of outright purchase.

Specific maximum prices for crude peanut oil sold by mills at Chicago or in California, Arizona, Tennessee, or Virginia were established by Amendment 30 to MPR 53, effective July 24. At Chicago, the ceiling price for crude peanut oil in tank cars, f.o.b. mill is 13.5 cents per pound. The maximum at mills in Southeastern States remains the same as before, 13.0 cents per pound.

Amendment 24 to MPR 53, effective June 22, extended specific ceiling prices on processors' sales of lard to cover sales to all buyers who do not resell lard purchased from processors. On all sales of this type, the maximum price is established as the ceiling at the appropriate basing point city plus freight charges to the community where the buyer consumes the lard, whether directly or in the manufacture of another product. Under Amendment 25, effective July 8, processors' ceiling prices for lard are authorized to be used for certain jobbing sales of lard which otherwise would be subject to ceilings determined by the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Export sales of fats and oils were expressly exempted from the provisions of MPR 53 but made subject to the Second Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation, by Amendment 26 to MPR 53, effective July 8.

Specific maximum price differentials for sales of less-than-carload lots of coconut oil in drums were established on July 17 by Amendment 29 to MPR 53.

Amendment 28 to MPR 53, effective August 22, establishes new regulations for pricing new brands of margarine and repricing old brands. The present regulations, established in April this year by Amendment 23 to Supplementary Regulation 15 to the General Maximum Price Order, are revoked by Amendment 28 to Supplementary Regulation 15, effective August 22.

LARD, SHORTENING, AND "OTHER EDIBLE PRODUCTS," 1943 AND 1944

Production and Domestic Disappearance of Lard at New Peak in 1943

With hog slaughter at a new high level in 1943, production of lard and rendered pork fat, including estimated output on farms and in retail and wholesale establishments not under Federal inspection, totaled 3,061 million pounds, 592 million pounds more than a year earlier and 343 million pounds more than in 1923, the previous peak year. Total domestic disappearance of lard and rendered pork fat in 1943, including both civilian and military use, at 2,086 million pounds, also was greater than in any other year on record. The increase in disappearance over 1942, however, amounting to 206 million pounds, was less than the increase in production, largely because of an expansion in lend-lease exports and a substantial accumulation of inventories. In 1943, deliveries of lard and rendered pork fat by the War Food Administration at shipside for lend-lease export totaled 634 million pounds compared with 575 million pounds in 1942. Stocks in cold storage rose 71 million pounds during 1943, and there was also an estimated increase of 117 million pounds in inventories held by the War Food Administration outside cold storage and by soap manufacturers. (Table 5.)

Use of lard in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products rose to 141 million pounds in 1943 compared with 71 million pounds in 1942, 60 million pounds in 1941, and an average of 9 million pounds in 1936-40. With a short supply in 1943 of the usual fats used for soap making, 74 million pounds of lard were used for this purpose compared with less than a million pounds in any earlier year. Pressing and other miscellaneous industrial uses of lard also were large in 1943, totaling 19 million pounds compared with the previous peak of 700,000 pounds in 1942. Use of lard in the manufacture of shortening and margarine, totaling 47 million pounds, was less than in 1941 or 1942, when the price of lard was unusually low in relation to prices of cottonseed and other edible vegetable oils and also was low in relation to the price of edible tallow. Direct use of lard as such by the civilian and military population in 1943 is estimated to have been 1,945 million pounds, 136 million pounds more than a year earlier.

Production and Domestic Disappearance of Shortening Increased in 1943

Production of compounds and vegetable cooking fats in 1943 increased 138 million pounds to total 1,438 million pounds, the largest output since 1938. This increase accompanied a rise in deliveries at shipside for lend-lease, which totaled 70 million pounds in 1943 compared with 4 million pounds a year earlier, and an increase in stocks. Apparent domestic disappearance in 1943, military and civilian, is estimated to have been 1,343 million pounds, 43 million pounds more than in 1942. (Table 6.)

More Soybean Oil, Less Cottonseed Oil Used in Shortening in 1943

Use of soybean oil in the manufacture of compounds and vegetable cooking fats increased 233 million pounds in 1943 to 568 million pounds, while use of cottonseed oil was reduced 121 million pounds to 572 million pounds. Soybean oil constituted 42 percent of all primary fats and oils used in shortening in 1943, the highest percentage on record for this oil. The percentage consisting of cottonseed oil also was 42, and for cottonseed oil this was the lowest percentage in 32 years of record. The shift in 1943 from cottonseed oil to soybean oil reflected a large increase in the output of soybean oil (from 762 million pounds in 1942 to 1,234 million pounds in 1943), and some decrease in cottonseed oil production. (Table 9.)

Oils of foreign origin in shortening in 1943 amounted to less than 6 million pounds, less than half of 1 percent of the total primary fats and oils used. Palm and coconut oils, the leading foreign oils used in shortening in pre-war years, were used almost exclusively for nonfood purposes in 1943, in accordance with Government restrictions on use.

About the same quantity of animal fats was used in shortening in 1943 as a year earlier, but there was a substantial shift from lard to tallow as a result of a change in the price ratio between lard and edible tallow. Chicago wholesale prices for prime steam lard in tierces averaged 12.77 cents per pound in 1942, 1.3 times as much as prices of No. 1 edible tallow in drums. In 1943, the price of lard averaged 13.80 cents per pound, and its ratio to the average tallow price for the year was 1.4.

Total Domestic Disappearance of Food Fats and Oils Other Than Butter and Margarine About Unchanged in 1943

The increased disappearance of lard and shortening for domestic consumption in 1943 was accompanied by an offsetting decrease in domestic disappearance of cooking and salad oils and of refined fats and oils (not including lard) used in miscellaneous food products such as mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, potato chips, and canned fish. Domestic disappearance of this class of oils in 1943 is estimated to have been 902 million pounds compared with 1,110 million pounds a year earlier. Total apparent domestic disappearance (civilian and military) in 1943 of finished food fats other than butter and margarine was 4,191 million pounds, less than 1 percent under a year earlier.

Production and Consumption of Civilian Food Fats Limited in 1943 by Government Orders

Total use of primary fats and oils in 1943 in civilian shortening and other edible products, except margarine, was limited by War Food Order 42 to 88 percent of average use in 1940 and 1941. In addition, specific authorization to use cottonseed, peanut, soybean, or corn oil was required after April 15, 1943 by WFO 29. After June 30, 1943, the use of fats and oils in mixing bread dough was restricted by War Food Order 1 to 3 parts by weight to every 100 parts of flour used. Consumer purchases of lard as such were not restricted in 1943, except through point rationing of all food fats, which began in late March, and indirectly through Government purchases of lard from processors, largely for lend-lease. From February 15 to August 1, 1943, 50 percent of the lard produced in federally inspected plants was required to be set aside for purchase by Government agencies. From January 1 to July 10, 1943, use of lard in civilian soap, paint, and printing inks was banned.

Restrictions on Use of Lard Based in Early 1944; Situation May Tighten This Fall

In the first half of 1944 production of lard reached another new high level. Federally inspected output in this period, at 1,469 million pounds, was 54 percent over the previous peak reached a year earlier. By March it had become difficult to find enough storage space for the rapidly accumulating stocks of lard. Ration-point values for lard were reduced to zero on March 1. Later, lard purchased and delivered between May 15 and July 1 was authorized to be used "ex-quota" in manufactured products; that is, without being charged against manufacturers' quotas of total fats and oils for production of civilian products. Also, bakers were permitted to use lard without restriction in bread making from May 15 to September 30. Beginning April 16, 1944, ration-point values for shortening, cooking oils, and salad oils were reduced to zero.

With these modifications of earlier restrictions, disappearance of lard into manufactured products, notably soap, will be substantially greater in 1944 than a year earlier. Also, the combined domestic disappearance of lard, shortening, and edible oils is expected to be greater than in 1943. But the comparative abundance of these food fats is expected to diminish this fall, largely because of a substantially smaller output of lard in the 1944-45 season (beginning October) than in 1943-44.

Disappearance in 1943 of lard, exclusive of use in manufactured products, shortening, and edible oils for civilian consumption is estimated to have been about 30.5 pounds per capita, virtually the same as a year earlier. There were increases of about 0.9 pound per capita in civilian disappearance of lard and about 0.7 pound per capita in disappearance of shortening, but a decrease of about 1.7 pounds in edible oils. (Table 7.)

Table 5.- Lard, including rendered pork fat: Production, trade, stocks December 31, and apparent domestic disappearance, 1931-43

Year	Production			Exports	Shipments to United States terri-tories	Total exports and shipments	Cold-storage stocks Dec. 31	Apparent domestic disap-pearance
	Federally inspected	Other	Total					
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1931	1,554	753	2,307	578	23	601	51	1,706
1932	1,573	807	2,380	552	24	576	41	1,814
1933	1,679	796	2,475	584	28	612	133	1,772
1934	1,341	750	2,091	435	23	458	118	1,648
1935	662	614	1,276	97	18	115	53	1,226
1936	992	687	1,679	112	25	137	146	1,449
1937	759	672	1,431	137	26	162	54	1,361
1938	1,034	694	1,728	205	29	234	107	1,440
1939	1,272	765	2,037	277	34	311	162	1,671
1940	1,527	816	2,343	201	31	232	294	1,979
1941	1,526	755	2,281	393	31	424	187	1,965
1942	1,724	745	2,469	1/	1/	1/	91	1,880
1943 2/	2,080	981	3,061	1/	1/	1/	162	3/ 2,086

Compiled as follows: Production and stocks -- War Food Administration. Foreign trade -- Bureau of the Census; shipments to Alaska in 1941-43 estimated. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Not available for publication.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Adjusted for an estimated increase of 117 million pounds in inventories held by War Food Administration outside usual types of cold storage space and by soap manufacturers.

Table 6.- Shortening: Production, trade, stocks, December 31, and apparent domestic disappearance, 1931-43

Year	Factory production	Imports for con-sumption	Exports	Shipments to United States terri-tories	Net exports	Factory stocks, Dec. 31	Apparent domestic disap-pearance
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1931	1,171,559	101	5,994	5,025	10,918	24,751	1,162,562
1932	945,441	221	3,498	4,703	7,980	26,265	935,947
1933	952,580	189	2,602	4,679	7,092	27,301	944,452
1934	1,204,331	281	2,181	5,092	6,992	27,690	1,196,950
1935	1,546,795	7,949	1,219	7,994	1,264	39,890	1,533,331
1936	1,586,741	6,235	1,623	6,187	1,575	44,932	1,580,124
1937	1,594,929	1,909	1,723	4,533	4,347	46,031	1,589,483
1938	1,514,028	1,924	2,255	4,630	4,961	55,662	1,499,436
1939	1,403,551	1,245	3,237	4,655	6,647	56,621	1,395,945
1940	1,190,322	505	3,805	4,923	8,223	53,741	1,184,979
1941	1,409,401	1,447	3,666	6,432	8,651	53,338	1,401,153
1942	1,300,150	1/	1/	1/	1/	42,648	1,300,109
1943 2/	1,437,649	1/	1/	1/	1/	46,258	1,343,158

Production, trade and stocks compiled from reports of the Census. Shipments to Alaska in 1931, 1932, and 1941-43 estimated. 1/ Not available for publication

2/ Preliminary.

Table 7.- Apparent disappearance of fat and oil products for domestic consumption as food, total and per capita, 1931-43

Year	Butter, excluding use in margarine	Margarine		Lard, excluding use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products	Shortening	Other edible oils and fats 1/	Total in terms of primary fats and oils 2/
		Actual weight	Fat content				
	Total (civilian and military)						
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1931 ...	2,243,586	226,699	188,926	1,687,410	1,162,562	601,910	5,884,39
1932 ...	2,274,806	200,347	164,833	1,798,864	935,947	569,725	5,744,17
1933 ...	2,247,745	242,737	197,406	1,759,143	944,452	660,125	5,808,87
1934 ...	2,312,029	261,523	213,245	1,637,248	1,196,950	669,430	6,028,90
1935 ...	2,194,729	378,762	306,357	1,220,814	1,533,331	689,677	5,944,90
1936 ...	2,113,941	390,863	322,644	1,442,031	1,580,124	735,364	6,194,10
1937 ...	2,119,521	396,636	325,615	1,357,691	1,589,483	822,281	6,214,59
1938 ...	2,147,710	384,561	311,955	1,435,805	1,499,436	895,710	6,290,61
1939 ...	2,275,637	300,128	242,171	1,662,460	1,395,945	954,028	6,530,24
1940 ...	2,244,184	318,709	256,025	1,955,989	1,184,979	1,004,469	6,645,64
1941 ...	2,185,312	364,753	294,895	1,905,506	1,401,153	1,122,768	6,909,63
1942 3/	2,213,003	365,000	297,000	1,809,171	1,300,109	1,110,002	6,729,28
1943 3/	1,815,600	508,000	414,000	1,945,335	1,343,158	902,476	6,420,56
	Per capita (civilian and military)						
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1931 ...	18.0	1.8	1.5	13.5	9.3	4.8	47.2
1932 ...	18.1	1.6	1.3	14.3	7.5	4.5	45.7
1933 ...	17.8	1.9	1.6	13.9	7.5	5.2	46.0
1934 ...	18.2	2.1	1.7	12.9	9.4	5.3	47.4
1935 ...	17.1	3.0	2.4	9.5	12.0	5.4	46.4
1936 ...	16.4	3.0	2.5	11.2	12.3	5.7	48.1
1937 ...	16.3	3.1	2.5	10.5	12.3	6.3	47.9
1938 ...	16.4	2.9	2.4	11.0	11.5	6.9	48.1
1939 ...	17.3	2.3	1.8	12.6	10.6	7.2	49.6
1940 ...	16.9	2.4	1.9	14.7	8.9	7.6	50.0
1941 ...	16.3	2.7	2.2	14.2	10.5	8.4	51.5
1942 3/	16.3	2.7	2.2	13.3	9.6	8.2	49.7
1943 3/	13.2	3.7	3.0	14.2	9.8	6.6	46.7
	Per capita (civilian only)						
1941 ...	15.9		2.2	14.2	10.4	8.3	51.0
1942 3/	15.6		2.2	13.6	8.9	8.1	48.4
1943 3/	11.9		3.2	14.5	9.6	6.4	45.6

Estimates are computed or compiled as follows:
(In the following notes "factory consumption" means factory consumption reported by the Bureau of the Census in Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils; "unreported disappearance" means domestic disappearance minus reported consumption.)

Butter and lard --.

Total domestic disappearance less reported quantities used in the manufacture of margarine, shortening, and nonfood products. Use in margarine, from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Use in other products, factory consumption.

Table 7.- Apparent disappearance of fat and oil products for domestic consumption as food, total and per capita, 1931-43 - Continued

Margarine --

1931-41, computed from production (Bureau of Internal Revenue), tax-free withdrawals for export (Bureau of Internal Revenue), and shipments (partly estimated; based on Bureau of the Census reports). 1942 and 1943, tax-paid withdrawals (Bureau of Internal Revenue), minus commercial shipments to territories (partly estimated), plus estimated tax-free withdrawals for Government uses other than lend-lease export or shipment to territories. Fat content estimated on basis of ratio each year between fats and oils used in margarine and production of margarine (Bureau of Internal Revenue).

Shortening --

Computed as indicated in table 6.

Other fats and oils used as food or in food products --

Factory consumption, except of lard, in "Other Edible Products," plus unreported disappearance of oleo oil, oleostearine, tallow, edible, cottonseed oil, soybean oil, peanut oil, corn oil, edible olive oil, sesame oil, sunflower oil in 1942 and 1943, coconut oil, babassu oil, palm oil, and plam-kernal oil, plus difference between primary fats and oils used in shortening and production of shortening (Bureau of the Census).

1/ Chiefly cooking and salad oils.

2/ Includes fat content only of margarine, actual weight of butter.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 8.- Price per ton of specified oilseed meals, June 1942 and 1943, April-June 1944

Item 1/	June		1944		
	1942	1943	April	May	June
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Copra meal, Los Angeles	49.60	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	34.30	38.50	48.50	48.50	48.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	40.55	---	54.45	54.45	54.45
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	35.20	43.50	45.50	45.50	45.50
Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, New York	31.70	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	37.30	38.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	37.90	40.40	51.90	51.90	51.90

Compiled from records of the War Food Administration.

1/ Bagged carlots.

Table 9.- Shortening: Materials used in manufacture, United States, 1939-43

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	Quantity				
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Cottonseed oil	904,950	823,359	888,733	693,564	572,208
Soybean oil	201,599	212,317	215,967	335,555	568,405
Peanut oil	51,713	22,516	81,905	37,817	50,886
Corn oil	1,453	746	62	4,093	6,356
Linseed oil	---	---	---	---	7,084
Total domestic vegetable	1,159,715	1,058,938	1,186,667	1,071,029	1,204,939
Palm oil	113,078	33,224	86,486	29,303	852
Coconut oil	20,659	17,576	22,069	4,961	3
Sesame oil	724	24	226	2	4
Rape oil	37	---	---	---	---
Babassu oil	506	381	---	50	1
Palm-kernel oil	266	1,146	4	1/ 1,179	1/ 91
Other oils 2/	887	32	93	24,212	4,806
Total foreign vegetable	136,157	52,383	108,878	59,707	5,757
Tallow, edible	56,671	39,595	41,227	55,777	78,552
Oleostearine	25,574	16,940	23,103	30,701	29,726
Lard	7,398	16,786	3/50,787	3/61,632	3/36,407
Oleo oil	470	880	1,282	663	2,660
Total animal	90,113	74,201	116,399	148,773	147,345
Fish oils	20,321	10,902	6,165	5,750	12,584
Marine mammal oils	12	---	---	---	---
Total fats and oils	1,406,318	1,196,424	1,418,109	1,285,259	1,370,625
	Percentage of total				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Cottonseed oil	64.4	68.8	62.7	54.0	41.7
Soybean oil	14.3	17.7	15.2	26.1	41.5
Peanut oil	3.7	1.9	5.8	2.9	3.7
Other domestic oils	.1	.1	4/	.3	1.0
Total domestic vegetable	82.5	88.5	83.7	83.3	87.9
Palm oil	8.0	2.8	6.1	2.3	.1
Coconut oil	1.5	1.5	1.6	.4	4/
Other foreign oils	.2	.1	4/	2.0	.3
Total foreign vegetable	9.7	4.4	7.7	4.7	.4
Tallow, edible	4.0	3.3	2.9	4.3	5.7
Oleostearine	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.4	2.2
Lard	.5	1.4	3.6	4.8	2.7
Fish oils	1.5	.9	.4	.4	.9
Other animal and marine oils	4/	.1	.1	.1	.2
Total animal and marine oils	7.8	7.1	8.6	12.0	11.7
Total, all fats and oils	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compiled from Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils.

1/ Includes muru muru-kernel oil and tucum-kernel oil.

2/ A small percentage may be of domestic origin. In 1942, "other oils" consisted mostly of sunflower oil.

3/ Includes rendered pork fat, which was not classified separately before 1941.

4/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 10.- Factory production of fats and oils, May 1942 and 1943, March to May 1944, and indicated crop-year production from domestic materials, 1940-43

Item	May		1944		
	1942	1943	Mar.	Apr.	May
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats and oils					
Creamery butter	200.3	185.2	124.8	130.6	172.6
Inspected lard and rendered pork fat	135.1	177.7	249.0	221.8	240.9
Greases excluding wool grease	N.A.	46.5	56.4	55.7	61.9
Neat's-foot oil	"	.3	.2	.2	.3
Oleo oil	"	7.6	6.1	5.8	6.1
Stearine, animal, edible	"	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.4
Tallow, edible	"	15.1	11.0	9.4	10.1
Tallow, inedible	"	68.4	91.7	84.4	88.5
Wool grease	"	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Fish-liver oil	"	.6	.6	.5	1.0
Fish oil	"	2.0	.2	.2	.6
Total, animal	"	508.3	544.7	513.1	586.8
Vegetable oils, crude basis					
Castor oil	"	8.5	13.7	12.9	13.5
Coconut oil	"	14.7	8.6	9.5	13.5
Corn oil	"	20.1	18.3	12.4	16.8
Cottonseed oil	46.0	45.8	86.6	61.3	43.4
Linseed oil	N.A.	50.7	98.0	79.2	74.1
Olive oil, edible	"	---	.9	---	---
Peanut oil	2.1	6.9	12.9	8.2	8.7
Soybean oil	N.A.	122.7	129.9	112.9	107.9
Tung oil	"	.6	.4	.3	.5
Other vegetable oils	"	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.7
Total, vegetable	"	271.7	370.3	298.0	280.1
Grand total	"	780.0	915.0	811.1	866.9

	Indicated production from domestic materials				
	Year beginning	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44 1/
		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter, including farm	Oct.	2,287	2,153	2,082	1,900
Lard and rendered pork fat, total	Oct.	2,285	2,440	2,860	3,550
Inedible tallow and greases, total	Oct.	1,492	1,733	1,626 2/	1,950
Edible tallow, oleostearine, oleo stock, and oleo oil	Oct.	218	277	271	250
Neat's-foot oil	Oct.	4	5	3 2/	3
Wool grease	Oct.	14	15	15	15
Marine animal oils	July	175	215	163	165
Corn oil	Oct.	186	242	240	210
Cottonseed oil	Aug.	1,425	1,250	1,400	1,240
Linseed oil 3/	July	494	546	729 2/	750
Olive oil	Nov.	11	8	10	6
Peanut oil	Sept.	174	77	130	130
Soybean oil	Oct.	564	707	1,198	1,200
Tung oil	Dec.	4	2	5	3
Total		9,333	9,670	10,732 2/	11,372

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture. Monthly reports do not show total production of butter, lard, inedible tallow, and greases. 1/ Based on most recent indications, subject to change. 2/ Revised. 3/ Domestic production.

Table 11.- Factory and warehouse stocks of specified fats and oils, crude basis, May 31, 1942-44, March 31, and April 30, 1944

Item	May 31, 1942	May 31, 1943	1944 Mar. 31	1944 Apr. 30	1944 May 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats and oils					
Butter	64.7	82.8	82.1	69.3	69.7
Lard and rendered pork fat 1/	N.A.	166.7	540.0	604.0	654.6
Greases, excluding wool grease	"	78.3	123.7	131.9	150.8
Neat's-foot oil	"	2.0	3.5	3.4	3.5
Oleo oil	"	6.7	4.8	4.7	4.2
Stearine, animal, edible	"	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.7
Tallow, edible	"	16.7	20.2	21.6	27.9
Tallow, inedible	"	121.8	176.7	170.4	181.2
Wool grease	"	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.8
Cod and cod-liver oil	"	12.8	12.7	13.3	13.4
Other fish-liver oil	"	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.1
Fish oil	"	99.5	107.0	95.5	87.6
Marine mammal oil	"	62.8	61.5	59.6	57.1
Total, animal	"	659.3	1141.8	1183.6	1259.6
Vegetable oils, crude basis 2/					
Babassu oil	N.A.	8.3	3.7	2.6	2.4
Castor oil 3/	"	35.5	63.4	61.3	61.3
Coconut oil	"	193.2	126.0	120.8	117.7
Corn oil	"	32.9	22.9	21.3	22.1
Cottonseed oil	506.1	357.0	501.9	471.5	423.3
Linseed oil	N.A.	228.8	340.4	361.4	308.1
Oiticica oil	"	6.7	6.4	5.3	4.6
Olive oil, edible	"	3.9	3.5	2.3	2.4
Olive oil, inedible and foots	"	8.6	4.4	4.3	4.1
Palm-kernel oil	"	1.5	---	---	---
Palm oil	"	85.1	63.7	69.1	62.7
Peanut oil	"	49.6	44.3	45.5	43.4
Perilla oil	"	1.3	.5	.4	.4
Rape oil	"	23.2	15.2	13.3	20.3
Sesame oil	"	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.1
Soybean oil	"	231.4	266.3	288.4	291.3
Tung oil	"	28.7	25.8	26.3	27.0
Other vegetable oils	"	40.3	28.2	27.9	23.9
Total, vegetable	"	1337.4	1517.9	1523.3	1422.2
Grand total	"	1996.7	2659.7	2706.9	2681.8

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; except butter, War Food Administration. Totals computed from unrounded numbers. Includes stocks held by Government.

1/ Revised. Total stocks as reported by Bureau of the Census.

2/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors. Babassu, corn, cottonseed, palm-kernel, and palm oils 0.93; coconut, peanut, and soybean oils 0.94.

3/ Includes stocks of dehydrated castor oil converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.88.

Table 12.- Oleomargarine: Production, withdrawals for consumption, and materials used in manufacture, United States, May 1942 and 1943, March-May 1944

Item	May 1942	May 1943	1944 1/ Mar.	1944 1/ Apr.	1944 1/ May
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Production:					
Colored	5,482	12,171	18,444	9,428	14,408
Uncolored	22,129	18,603	39,414	35,328	30,051
Total 2/	27,611	30,774	57,858	44,755	44,459
Tax-paid withdrawals for United States consumption 3/	23,081	20,653	41,316	35,157	31,844
Materials used:					
Oleo oil	1,738	908	1,304	1,373	1,655
Oleostearine	236	174	289	312	297
Lard flakes	---	---	1	22	50
Lard, neutral	446	391	968	979	895
Lard stearine	---	20	---	---	---
Oleo stock	277	203	216	315	255
Tallow	---	15	46	16	---
Monosterarine	9	24	34	31	31
Total, animal	2,706	1,735	2,858	3,048	3,183
Cottonseed oil	10,235	9,917	18,991	15,497	13,728
Soybean oil	9,277	13,033	23,050	15,905	18,018
Peanut oil	70	282	1,214	635	246
Corn oil	117	165	1,068	1,498	1,037
Cottonseed stearine	---	---	3	---	---
Linseed oil	---	2	---	---	---
Soybean stearine	---	---	8	6	---
Soya stearine flakes	---	---	39	---	---
Soya flakes	---	8	14	13	5
Total domestic vegetable	19,699	23,407	44,387	33,554	33,034
Babassu oil	---	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	---	---	---	---	---
Palm flakes	---	---	---	---	---
Sunflower oil	90	---	---	---	---
Total, foreign vegetable	90	---	---	---	---
Total, fats and oils	22,495	25,142	47,245	36,602	36,217
Estearine		---	10	7	7
Milk	4,919	5,085	9,665	7,695	7,421
Salt	958	996	1,909	1,430	1,472
Derivative of glycerin	46	55	83	71	65
Lecithin	17	24	43	40	37
Soda (benzoate of)	11	21	37	28	28
Vitamin concentrate	5	6	10	9	10
Color	4	5	10	5	8
Miscellaneous	1	---	3	1	---
Total, other materials	5,961	6,192	11,770	9,286	9,048
Total, all materials	28,456	31,334	59,015	45,888	45,265

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total of unrounded numbers. 3/ Excludes withdrawn free of tax for use in Federal institutions, and withdrawn for export.

Table 13.- Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials, June 1942 and 1943, April-June 1944

Item	Unit	June 1942	June 1943	1944 Apr.	1944 May	1944 June
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	Long ton	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	43.87	46.40	52.50	52.50	52.80
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	2.54	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05
Flaxseed, United States average	"	2.35	2.83	2.86	2.85	2.85
Peanuts, No. 1 shelled Spanish, Southeastern shipping points	100 pounds	10.75	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25
Peanuts, United States average	"	5.51	7.01	7.63	7.74	7.84
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	1.63	1.73	1.91	1.93	1.93

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Trade Bulletin (Chicago), Chicago Journal of Commerce, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), and reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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